ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS REGARDING PREVENTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN VEERAPANDI, SALEM

Mrs. M. Sathyakala

Msc (Nursing), Assistant Professor, Department of Child health Nursing and Nursing Foundation, Vinayaka Missions Annapoorana College of Nursing, Chinnaseeragapadi, Sankari Main Road, Salem.

ABSTRACT

A non-experimental descriptive design with cross sectional survey approach was undertake to the mothers knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse in Veerapandi village, among the mothers with in the age group of 19 to 35 years, 50 mothers selected by using convenient sampling technique and data were collected with the knowledge questionnaires.

Findings reveals that among 50 mothers highest percentage (58%) of mother were in the age group of 30 to 35 years, (42%) of mothers are having secondary education, majority (70%) of mothers belongs to nuclear family, (44%) of the mothers monthly income is Rs.3000 – 5000, (56%) of them are taking mixed diet, highest (72%) of mothers are in Hindu religion, (42%) of mothers are working women.

Overall area wise distribution of mean, SD and mean % of knowledge score of mothers regarding prevention of child sexual abuse shows that among six areas highest mean score 4.18+ 28.9 which is 59.7% was obtained for the area preventive measure of child sexual abuse and the lowest mean score 1.02±7.06 which is 51% was obtained for the area warning signs of child sexual abuse. Significant association was found between knowledge score when compared to employees in the family (P=<0.878).No significant association found between knowledge, score and demographic variable such as age, education, type of family, monthly income, food habit, religion (P=>0.878).

KEYWORD: Child Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Knowledge of Mothers.

OBJECTIVES:
- To assess the mothers knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse.

- To compare the knowledge level of the mother regarding prevention of child sexual abuse with their selected demographic variables.

- To find out the association between the mothers knowledge regarding child sexual abuse with their selected demographic variables

METHODOLOGY:

Research Design and Approach
A descriptive, cross sectional survey approach was chosen for this study to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of child sexual abuse.

Setting of the study
The study was conducted in Veerapandi village, Salem. It is rural area located 1km away from Vinayaka Missions Annapoorana College of Nursing.

Population
The population under study was the mothers between 19-35 years of age residing in veerapandi, Salem.

Sampling Technique
Convenient sampling technique was used for this study

Sample Size
The sample consists of 50 mothers between the ages of 20-35 years those who are resides in Veerapandi village Salem.

Development of the Tool
The closed ended multiple choice questionnaire was prepared by reviewing books and journals related to the topic and by the consultation of the expert during the preparation of tool.

The findings of the study:
Highest percentage (58%) of mothers was in the age group of 30 to 35 years and (42%) of mothers were educated up to secondary education. Majority (70%) of mothers belongs to nuclear family and (44%) of mothers are having monthly income of about Rs.3000 to 5000. Highest percentages (55%) of mothers are taking mixed diet. Majority (72%) of mothers are Hindu religion. Majority (58%) of fathers are the employees in the family.

Area wise analysis shows that highest percentage (59.7%)of mothers have good knowledge. Comparison of mothers knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse with their demographic variables reveals that majority of them were moderately knowledge. Employees in family where significant association were found (p=>0.878).

CONCLUSION:
Based on the finding of the study it can be concluded that (58%) of mothers were in the age group of 30 to35 years, 42% of mothers were educated up to secondary education. Majority 70% of mothers belongs to nuclear family. Highest percentage 44% of mothers about Rs. 3000 to 4000. Highest percentage 55% of mothers are taking mixed diet. Majority 72% of mothers are Hindu religion. Majority (58%) of fathers are the employees in the family. Significant association where found between the mothers knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse with their demographic variables of employees in the family.

REFERENCES:
1. Abel, G.G., Becker, J.V., and Cunningham- Rathner, J. (2008). Complication, conset,and cognitions in sex between children and adult,Vol 14, Pp: 7, 89-103.

2. Baxter, D.J., Marshall, W.L., Barbaree, H.E., Davidson, P.R., and Mallcolm, P.B.(2006). Differentiating sex offenders by criminal and personal history and sexual response, Vol 31, Pp: 11, 477-501.

3. Cohen, J.A., and Mannrino, A. (2000).Predictors of treatment outcome in sexually abused children, Vol 24, Pp: 24, 983-994.

4. De Bellis, et al. (2008). Effect of childhood abuse. Journal of child sexual abuse, Vol 17, Pp: 9-11.

5. Finkelhor, D. and Ormrod, R. (2001). Prevalence characteristics and risk factors of child abuse, Vol 49, Pp: 14, 19-28.

6. Gold stein, A.Freud. (2007).Cause of child sexual abuse, Vol 52, Pp: 1231-1236.

7. Hudson, S.M., and Ward, T. (2000). Assessment and treatment, implication of sexually abused children, Vol 24, Pp: 93-102.

8. Iron, R., and Laaser, M. (2000). Sexual exploitation experience by in patient assessment, Vol 17, Pp: 1, 119-29.